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RECREATION FACILITIES OF ALBERTA

A Comparison Between Urban and Rural
Accessibility To Recreation Facilities

planning and development, branch
department of
culture, youth, and recreation

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RECREATION FACILITIES OF ALBERTA

A Comparison Between Urban and Rural Accessibility To Recreation Facilities

REVISED
October, 1973

Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation
Government of Alberta

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PREPARED BY THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

INTRODUCTION

The following tables were prepared from information obtained by the National Sport and Cultural Facilities Inventory funded by the Federal Department of National Health and Welfare -- Recreation Canada. The survey was administered by the Alberta Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation, Planning and Development Branch, during 1972 and 1973.*

These tables present the information in the form of (1) facilities per 1000 population by population categories of service areas, and (2) the number of service areas and facilities, by population categories.

While the same data has been tabulated for municipalities, it was decided to use the service areas for this report. The reason for this is that the population "serviced" by any community (i.e., the community's trading area) is always greater than the actual population of the community taken by itself. Further, the use of the recreation facilities of a community is not usually limited to only the municipal population. Therefore it is much more meaningful to talk in terms of the total population which has normal access to the facility.

---

* See Appendix 'A'.

As a complete set of service areas for the Province of Alberta is not readily available, some service areas were taken from each of the five studies listed in the Bibliography (mainly reports from various regional planning commissions); and some were calculated by the project staff, following the procedure set out in the Provincial Setting study prepared by the Red Deer Regional Planning Commission.* In this way service areas were calculated for all the other communities of population 1,000 or greater in the Province.

Appendix "B" shows the actual calculations which were done, while Appendix "C" gives the results of all the calculations and the extent and population of these service areas. Appendix "D" gives a listing of all the service areas for the Province and their respective populations.

For Edmonton and Calgary, two very large cities, the service area for many items would be quite extensive. For the purpose of this report, however, the service areas have been restricted to a few communities in the immediately surrounding territory. This is based on the assumption that people will only drive a few miles in order to use most recreation facilities. For some items this is unrealistic; but, unfortunately, necessary for this analysis.

---

* See Appendix IV of the Red Deer Regional Planning Commission, Provincial Setting of the Red Deer Regional Planning Commission Area. R.D.R.P.C., December, 1972.

The choice of 20,000 as the dividing point between urban and rural on the graphs is admittedly arbitrary, but it has the advantage of including as urban all those service areas with a city of 10,000 population or greater, plus Camrose and Lloydminster. Those service areas with less than 20,000 population generally have a smaller city or town as their service center.

In addition to the information on recreation facilities contained in this report, a similar type of presentation is available for all the cultural facilities data that has been collected by the National Sport and Cultural Facilities Inventory. Both sets of information can be made available for both municipalities and service areas.

A major problem arises when one tries to present the information of this kind in that there is no one type of presentation which satisfactorily sets forth all the relevant aspects of the data. To at least partially overcome this drawback, a double presentation has been developed.

Facilities Per 1,000 Population Ratio:

First, a ratio (facility per 1,000 population) per service area population category is presented. This is the bar graph of each Table.

Like any per capita figure, this ratio has its shortcomings. For example, is a population category (say 2,000-2,999) which has a .04 ratio for a particular facility twice as well off as another (say 3,000-3,999) which has a .02 ratio? Actually, all that really can be

said about these two different ratios is that one is twice as large (mathematically) as the other. It does not mean that one category has twice as many facilities or is twice as well off with respect to that particular facility! -- or each service area within that population category has twice as many facilities as those in the other! Unfortunately, these are all things that might inadvertently be assumed by many people when dealing with such ratios.

Facilities And Service Areas Per Population Category:

In order to try to give a little more meaning to the ratios of the graph part of the table, two sets of figures have been added. The first is the number of service areas per population category; the second is the number of facilities per population category. These two figures taken together can give some indication of the distribution of facilities among communities. For example, one population category - ratio .02 - might have 15 service areas and 9 facilities; another category - ratio .04 (a "better" ratio) - may have 9 service areas and 2 facilities. Which population category is really better off!

But here again one must be careful about imputing too much meaning to this second part of the table. It could be that reality is much different from what the two figures seem to indicate. For example, at first glance a 14 to 15 (service areas to facilities) combination might look like an adequate coverage -- that is, until one finds that six of the facilities are located in one service area!

A case such as this, fortunately, would be the exception. A discussion of the main points illustrated by each graph has been included for clarification purposes.

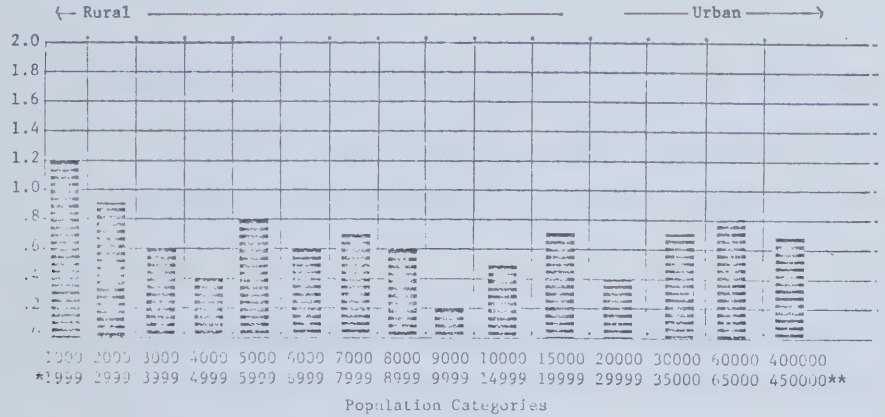
The presentation which follows has the facilities clustered into six groups - capital facilities, outdoor field facilities, parks, winter facilities, summer facilities, and others. Each group of facilities graphs is immediately followed by the discussion. The data presentation is then followed by a brief summary and a conclusion.

CAPITAL FACILITIES

Gymnasia
Recreation Centers
Swimming Pools
Arenas

Discussion

ACCESSIBILITY TO GYMNASIA



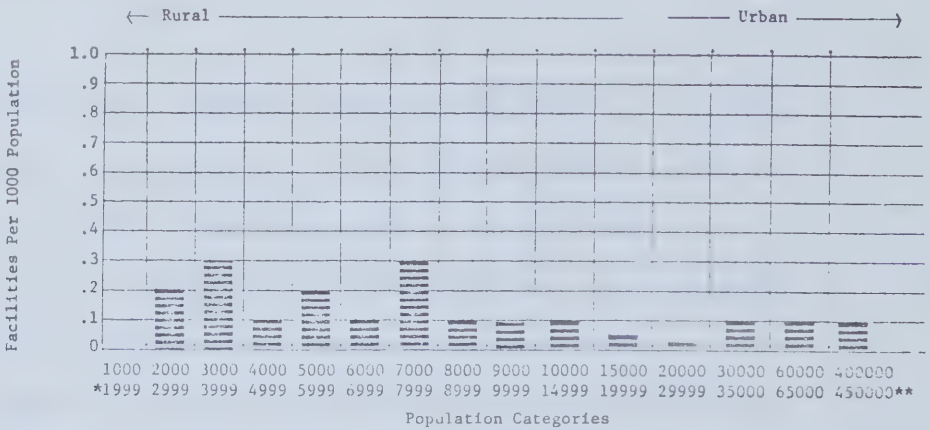
Number of Service Areas Per Population Category:

5	3	10	4	7	7	2	9	5	13	2	2	2	2	2

Number of Facilities:

6	9	20	7	21	28	11	49	40	85	24	20	45	107	618

ACCESSIBILITY TO SWIMMING POOLS



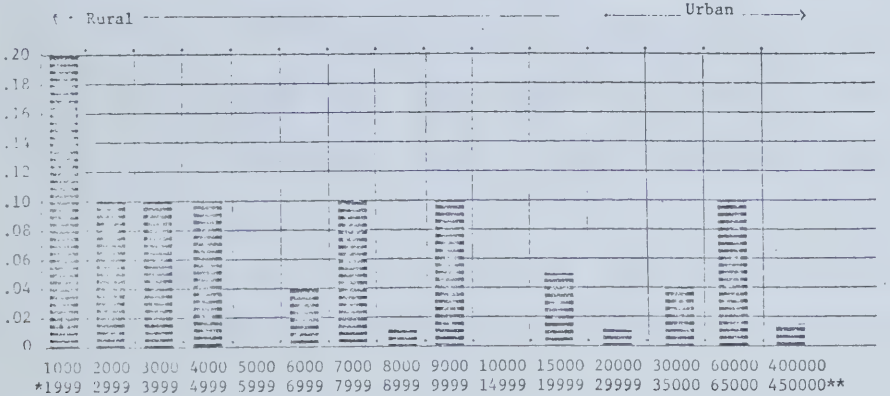
Number of Service Areas Per Population Category:

5	3	10	4	7	7	2	9	5	13	2	2	2	2	2

Number of Facilities:

0	2	11	1	9	5	4	10	7	15	2	2	9	14	65

ACCESSIBILITY TO RECREATION CENTRES



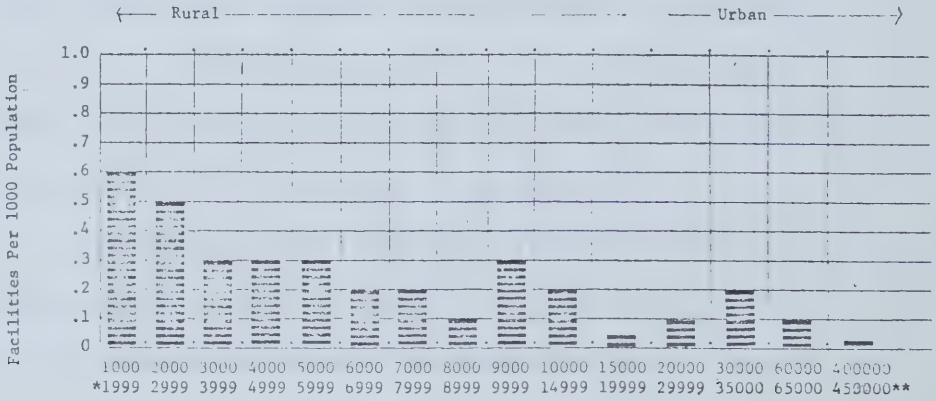
Number of Service Areas Per Population Categories:

5	3	10	4	7	7	2	9	5	13	2	2	2	2	2

Number of Facilities:

1	1	3	1	0	2	1	1	5	0	2	1	3	11	17

ACCESSIBILITY TO ARENAS



Number of Service Areas Per Population Category:

5	3	10	4	7	7	2	9	5	13	2	2	2	2	2

Number of Facilities:

3	5	10	6	11	11	3	11	13	25	2	5	10	17	28

*Includes estimate for High Level
**Includes estimate for Edmonton, Calgary

DISCUSSION - CAPITAL FACILITIES

Accessibility to swimming pools shows that, except for the very smallest population category, rural service areas have just as good a ratio, or better, than urban areas. The very largest urban areas, of course, have many more facilities per community.

The table for arenas shows that increasingly rural services have higher ratios. Edmonton and Calgary stand out as having an exceptionally small ratio of arenas per 1,000 persons. The two service areas in the 15,000-19,999 range are also quite low. The distribution of facilities among the service areas, however, appears to be fairly good, with only one category (1,000-1,999) having less than one arena per service area.

For gymnasia, while the two smallest rural categories do have the largest ratios, generally, the differences between urban and rural are not very great. Neither seems to be much better off than the other. Three categories, however, do stand out as being particularly low: 9,000-9,999; 4,000-4,999; and 20,000-29,999. Two are rural; one is urban.

The graph for recreation centres appears to be quite jagged. Again, the smallest rural population category has the highest ratio. And five of the six categories tied for second highest ratio are rural. Therefore, it might be concluded that the rural service areas are better off for this facility. Note however,

that two rural categories have zero recreation centres and that another five have only one (including the category with the highest ratio)!

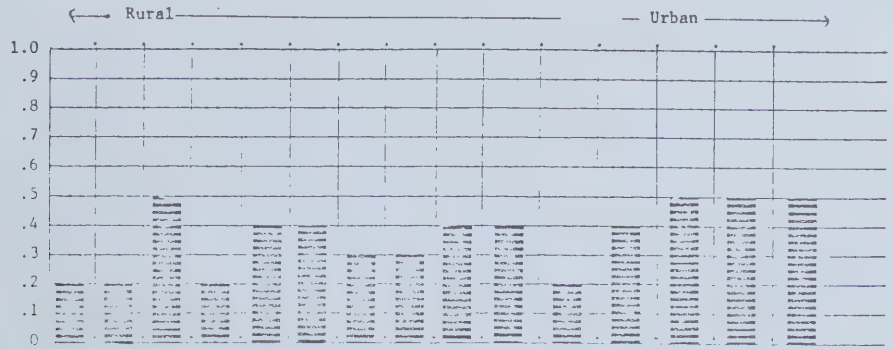
The fact is that only a small number of rural service areas (about 17 out of 67) have a recreation centre. Therefore, the conclusion to be drawn from this table must be restricted to: those rural service areas which do have a recreation centre tend to have a better per capita ratio than the urban service centres.

OUTDOOR FIELD FACILITIES

Sportsfields
Tracks
Fields
Baseball Diamonds
Softball Diamonds

Discussion

ACCESSIBILITY TO SPORTSFIELDS



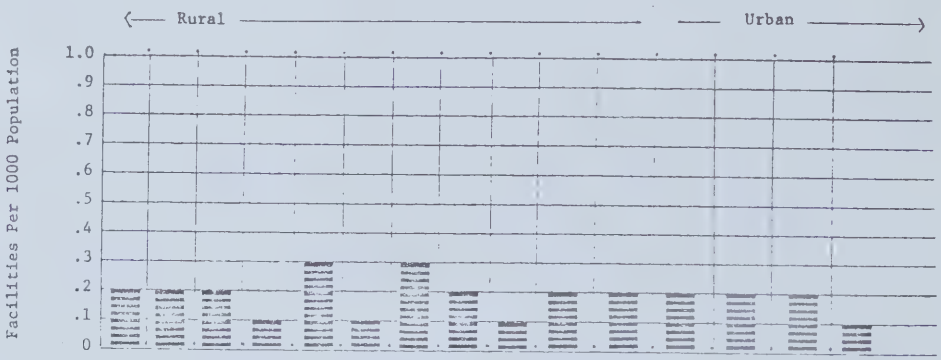
Number of Service Areas Per Population Category:

5	3	10	4	7	7	2	9	5	13	2	2	2	2	2

Number of Facilities:

1	2	16	4	14	16	5	20	19	66	7	22	29	57	474

ACCESSIBILITY TO FIELDS



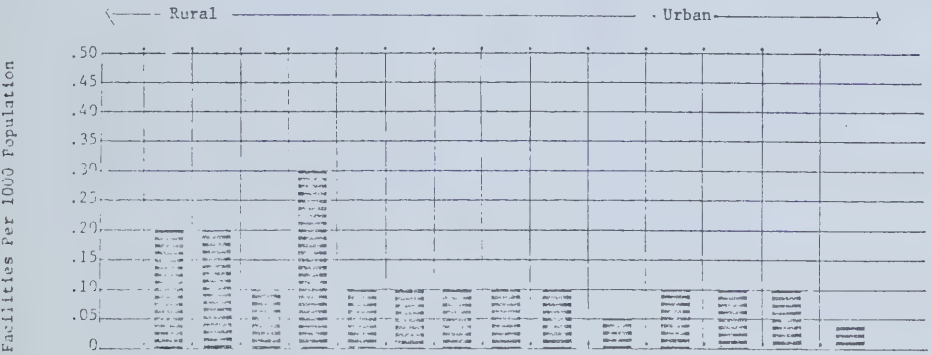
Number of Service Areas Per Population Category:

5	3	10	4	7	7	2	9	5	13	2	2	2	2	2

Number of Facilities:

1	2	7	2	12	6	4	16	6	35	6	13	11	31	45

ACCESSIBILITY TO TRACKS (foot)



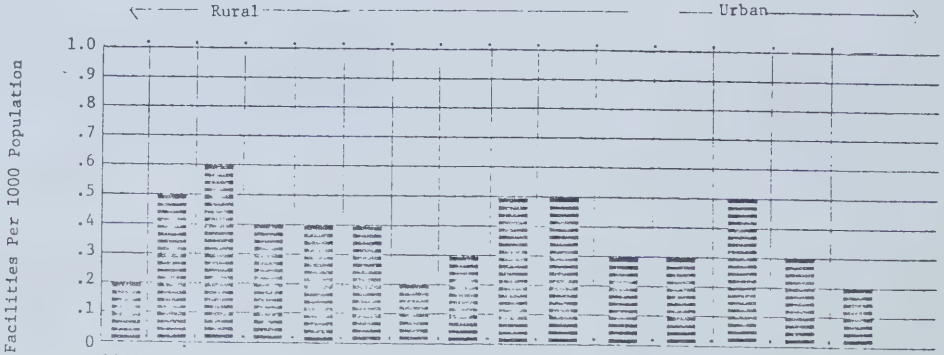
Number of Service Areas Per Population Category:

5	3	10	4	7	7	2	9	5	13	2	2	2	2	2

Number of Facilities:

0	2	6	2	11	3	2	7	4	23	2	4	4	16	35

ACCESSIBILITY TO BASEBALL DIAMONDS



Number Service Areas Per Population Category:

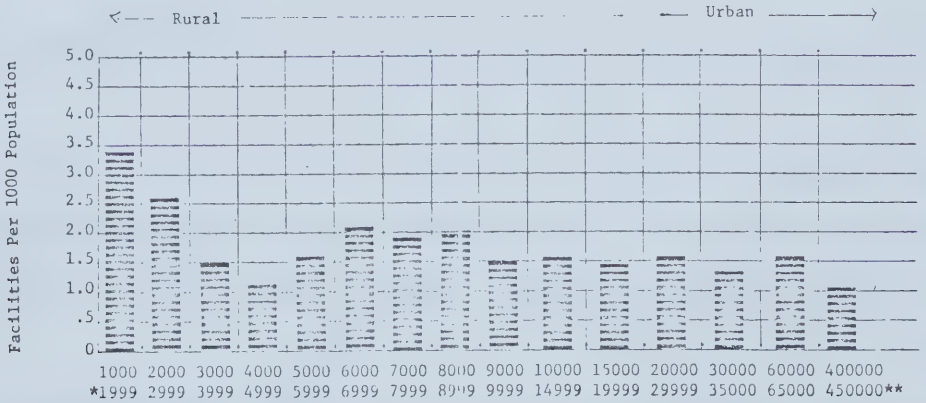
5	3	10	4	7	7	2	9	5	13	2	2	2	2	2

Number of Facilities

1	5	20	8	15	20	3	20	22	76	11	18	26	34	203

*Includes estimate for High Level
**Includes estimate for Edmonton, Calgary

ACCESSIBILITY TO SOFTBALL DIAMONDS



Number of Service Areas Per Population Category:

5	3	10	4	7	7	2	9	5	13	2	2	2	2	2

Number of Facilities:

17	26	55	23	62	103	29	151	73	263	48	88	86	197	1005

*Includes estimate for High Level

**Includes estimate for Edmonton, Calgary

DISCUSSION - OUTDOOR FIELD FACILITIES

The urban population categories, as shown in the accessibility to sportsfields graph, definitely have both an overall higher ratio and greater absolute numbers of facilities. The fact that Edmonton and Calgary are tied for the highest ratio is ample indication of the numbers of sportsfields involved. The two lowest rural categories, it should be noted, have, on average, less than one field per service area. All other categories have at least one per area (on average).

With regard to tracks, the rural population categories have a slight advantage using the ratio measure. But some service areas in the first four categories, plus 6,000-6,999, 8,000-8,999, and 9,000-9,999, have no track facilities whatsoever. Therefore, overall, neither urban nor rural can be said to be better off.

The results presented in the table for accessibility to fields are almost the same as those for tracks.

The table for accessibility to baseball diamonds, on average, shows a slightly higher ratio for the rural population categories (about .4 vs. the urban ratio of approximately .3). Also, only one rural category (1,000-1,999) has fewer facilities than service areas. Therefore, it can be concluded

from this table that accessibility to baseball diamonds is better for the rural service centres.

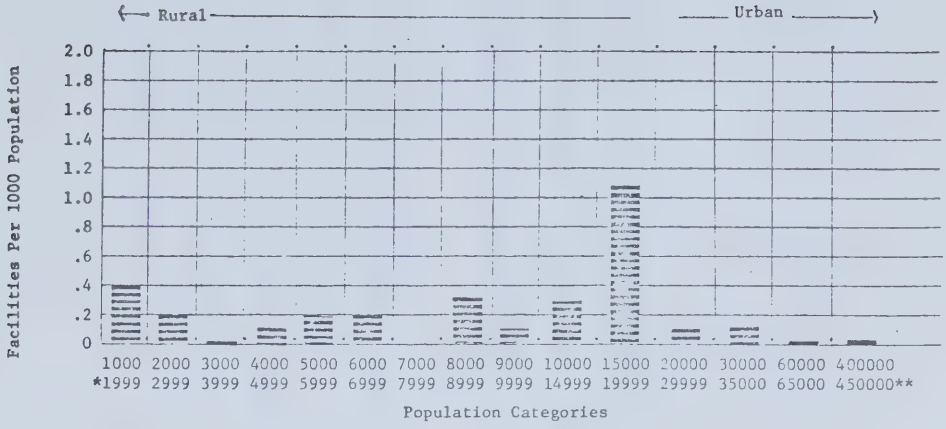
The results for softball diamonds would appear to be similar to those for baseball diamonds. The rural categories have a slightly higher ratio (close to 2.0) than the urban (just under 1.5). Also, all rural population categories have better than three (on average) diamonds per service area.

PARKS

Parks
Playgrounds

Discussion

ACCESSIBILITY TO PARKS



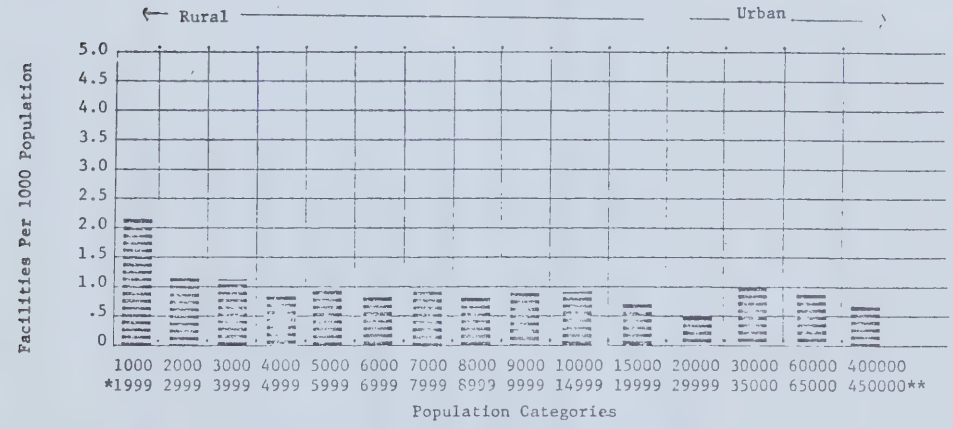
Number of Service Areas Per Population Category:

5	3	10	4	7	7	2	9	5	13	2	2	2	2	2

Number of Facilities:

2	2	1	1	9	7	0	23	3	48	38	3	7	3	40

ACCESSIBILITY TO PLAYGROUNDS



Number of Service Areas Per Population Category:

5	3	10	4	7	7	2	9	5	13	2	2	2	2	2

Number of Facilities:

11	12	43	14	35	38	14	61	42	141	25	28	65	109	596

*Includes estimate for High Level
**Includes estimate for Edmonton, Calgary

DISCUSSION - PARKS

The per capita ratio for parks does not appear to be high for any category except the 15,000-19,999 range, which is quite an exceptional situation. It is interesting to note that one rural category (7,000-7,999) has no parks at all within its two service areas. Any decision as to whether or not rural areas are better off than urban would be very difficult. Three of the four largest rural service areas (8,000-9,999; 10,000-14,999; 15,000-19,999) however, do stand out as having exceptionally large numbers of parks (23; 48; and 38 respectively).

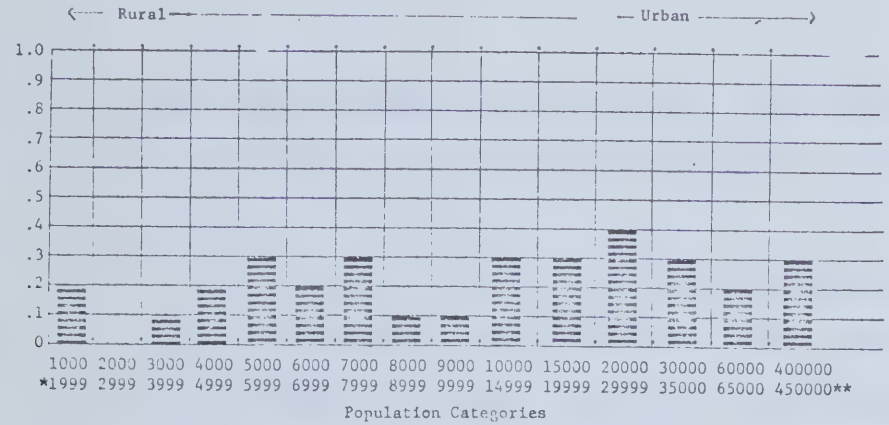
The graph for playgrounds shows a very even distribution. The 1,000-1,999 category again leads the way with the highest ratio, but other than that discrepancy, there is little variation among the ratios. Playgrounds are numerous enough so that even in the smaller rural areas, each service area can have at least two or three.

WINTER FACILITIES

Outdoor Rinks
Curling (Sheets)
Ski Hills

Discussion

ACCESSIBILITY TO OUTDOOR RINKS



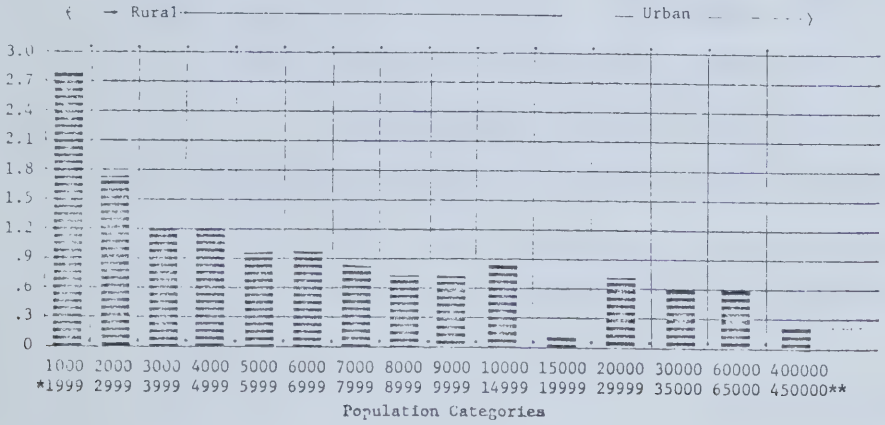
Number of Service Areas Per Population Category:

5	3	10	4	7	7	2	9	5	13	2	2	2	2	2

Number of Facilities:

1	0	4	3	11	10	5	11	7	49	10	19	19	23	229

ACCESSIBILITY TO CURLING (sheets)



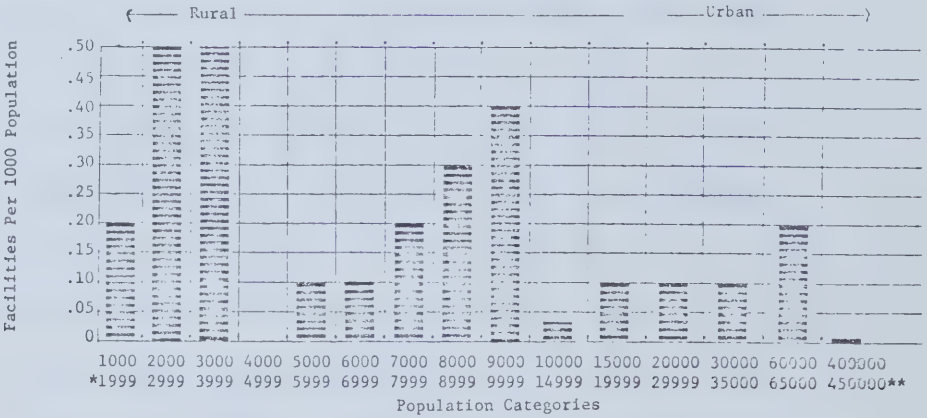
Number of Service Areas Per Population Category:

5	3	10	4	7	7	2	9	5	13	2	2	2	2	2

Number of Facilities:

14	17	41	23	40	44	13	50	32	132	5	38	37	72	204

ACCESSIBILITY TO SKI HILLS (runs)



Number of Service Areas Per Population Category:

5	3	10	4	7	7	2	9	5	13	2	2	2	2	2

Number of Facilities:

1	5	18	0	2	6	3	26	19	6	5	5	8	19	10

*Includes estimate for High Level
**Includes estimate for Edmonton, Calgary

DISCUSSION - WINTER FACILITIES

The accessibility to outdoor rinks shows that urban areas have a definite advantage in this facility. The highest ratio is for the urban category 20,000-29,999. On the other hand, four rural categories have a ratio of 0.1 or less. Also, the four smallest rural categories have fewer facilities than service areas, meaning that quite a few service areas must have no outdoor rinks at all.

The same cannot be said for curling facilities. The graph illustrates quite vividly that the smaller the service area, the more curling sheets per capita there are. Except for the 15,000-19,999 category, which for some reason is extremely short of curling sheets, the largest cities -- Edmonton and Calgary -- have the lowest ratio of curling sheets per capita.

The accessibility to ski hills graph is rather irregular. Generally, however, it shows that most rural service areas have a higher ratio than the urban. Three categories stand out as having very low (or zero) ratios: 4,000-4,999; 10,000-14,999; and 400,000-450,000. The first two are rural; the last, urban.

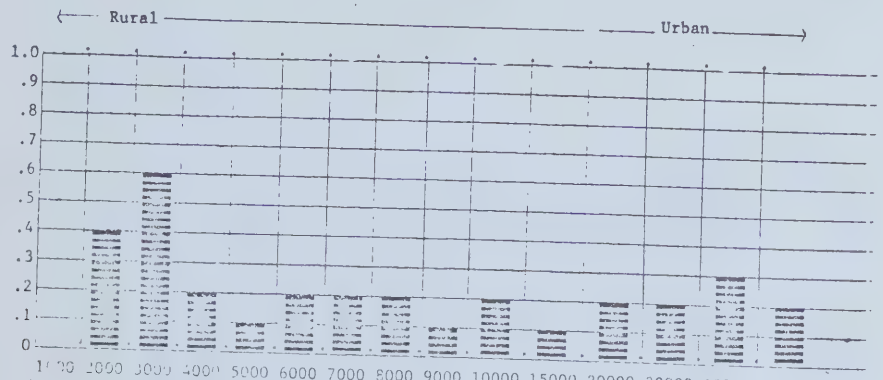
Again it should be noted that, due to the number of facilities to service areas, large numbers of rural service areas have no ski hills. This, to a large extent, would offset the "better" ratios that most rural categories have.

SUMMER FACILITIES

Tennis Courts
Golf (Holes)
Canoeing and Rowing
Lawn Bowling
Auto Racing Tracks

Discussion

ACCESSIBILITY TO TENNIS COURTS



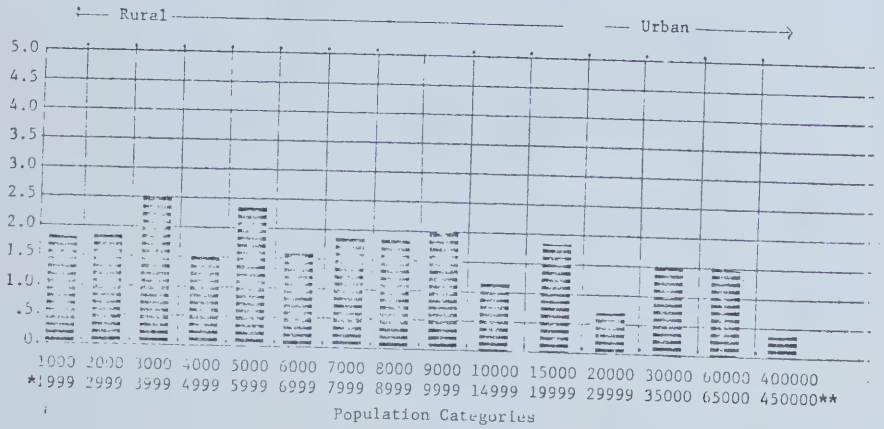
Number of Service Areas Per Population Category:

5	3	10	4	7	7	2	9	5	13	2	2	2	2	2

Number of Facilities:

0	4	23	4	4	10	3	15	5	29	5	11	14	37	185

ACCESSIBILITY TO GOLF (holes)



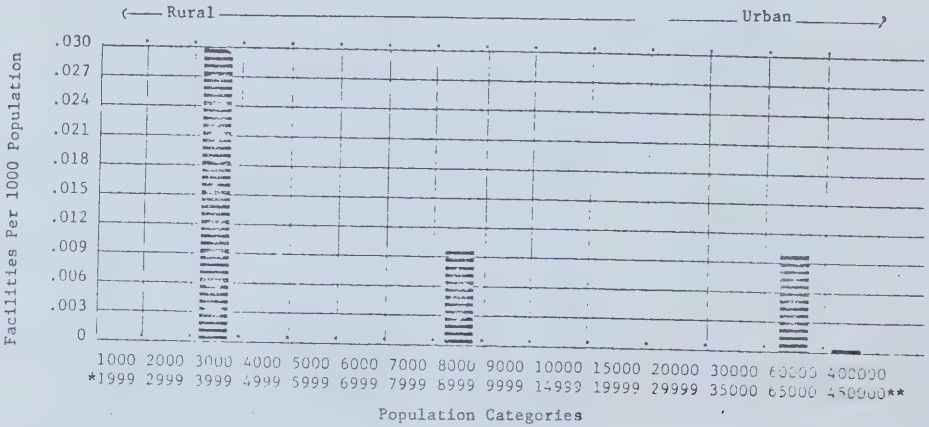
Number of Service Areas Per Population Category:

5	3	10	4	7	7	2	9	5	13	2	2	2	2	2

Number of Facilities:

9	18	90	27	90	72	27	135	99	198	63	36	99	189	338

ACCESSIBILITY TO CANOEING AND ROWING



Number of Service Areas Per Population Category:

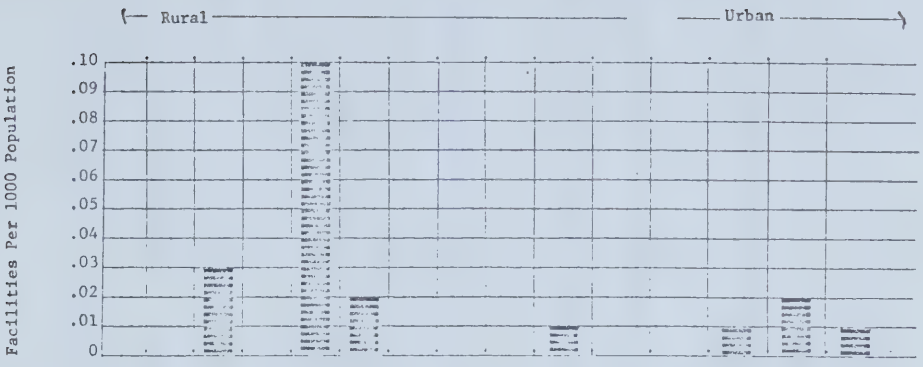
5	3	10	4	7	7	2	9	5	13	2	2	2	2	2

Number of Facilities:

0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

*Includes estimate for High Level
**Includes estimate for Edmonton, Calgary

ACCESSIBILITY TO LAWN BOWLING



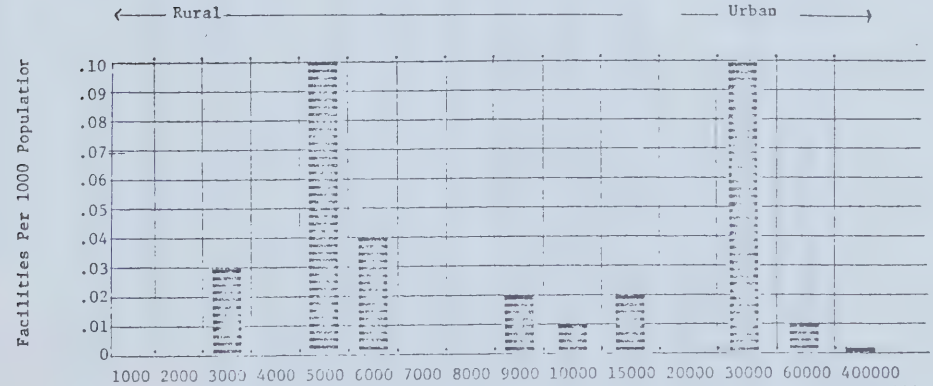
Number of Service Areas Per Population Category:

5	3	10	4	7	7	2	9	5	13	2	2	2	2	2

Number of Facilities:

0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	12

ACCESSIBILITY TO AUTO RACING TRACK



Number of Service Areas Per Population Category:

5	3	10	4	7	7	2	9	5	13	2	2	2	2	2

Number of Facilities:

0	0	1	0	4	2	0	0	1	2	1	0	4	2	3

*Includes estimate for High Level
**Includes estimate for Edmonton, Calgary

DISCUSSION - SUMMER FACILITIES

Accessibility to tennis courts does not appear to be unbalanced to any great degree. The urban ratios only vary from .3 to .2, while the rural figures fluxuate between .6 and 0 (zero).

The availability of golf holes (not courses) is definitely in favour of the rural service areas. The rural categories have about 1.5 to 2.0 holes per thousand; the urban only have about 1.0 holes per thousand. Note that the two largest cities, Edmonton and Calgary, have the lowest ratio.

The table for accessibility to canoeing and rowing mostly shows that the facilities for this sport are not particularly abundant. With only four facilities in the Province, two are urban and two are rural. Neither urban nor rural can be said to dominate.

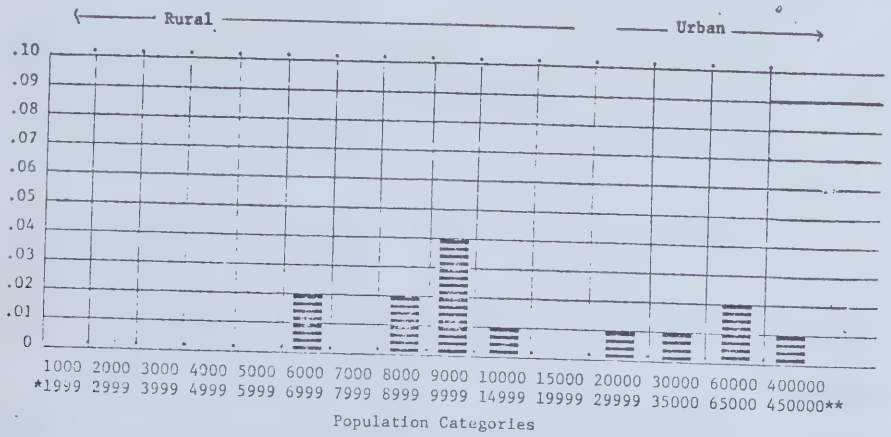
Lawn bowling, with only six rural facilities, tends to have higher ratios for the rural categories than the urban. However, since most rural categories do not have any facilities at all, the urban ratios, although smaller, can be considered better.

The results for auto racing tracks are also inconclusive. There are too many blanks and too much variation to say that the urban situation is better than the rural,

OTHER FACILITIES

Archery
Shooting
Bowling

ACCESSIBILITY TO ARCHERY



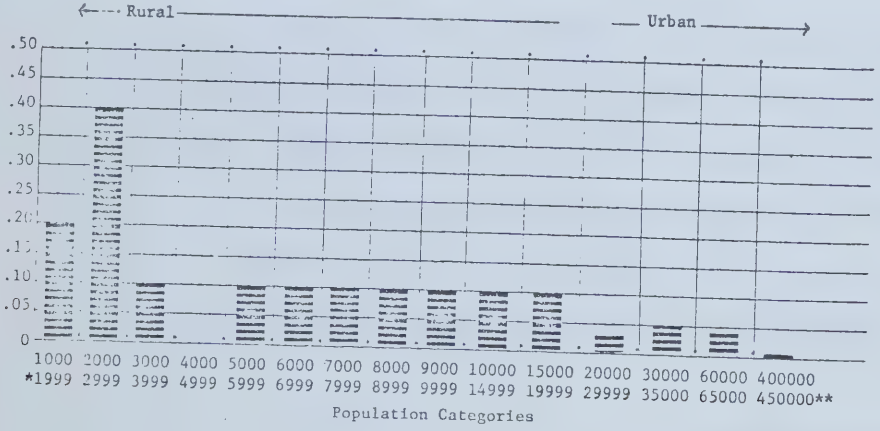
Number of Service Areas Per Population Category:

5	3	10	4	7	7	2	9	5	13	2	2	2	2	2

Number of Facilities:

0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	3	7

ACCESSIBILITY TO SHOOTING



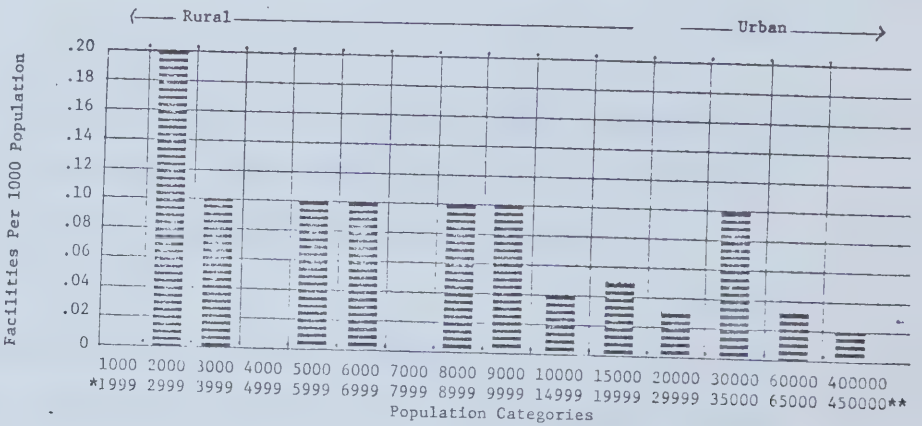
Number of Service Areas Per Population Category:

5	3	10	4	7	7	2	9	5	13	2	2	2	2	2

Number of Facilities:

1	4	5	0	3	4	2	6	5	9	4	2	6	6	9

ACCESSIBILITY TO BOWLING



Number of Service Areas Per Population Category:

5	3	10	4	7	7	2	9	5	13	2	2	2	2	2

Number of Facilities:

0	2	5	0	3	4	0	6	3	8	2	2	4	4	25

*Includes estimate for High Level
**Includes estimate for Edmonton, Calgary

DISCUSSION - OTHER FACILITIES

Among those service areas that have archery facilities, the rural categories have the larger ratios. However, all urban population categories do have this type of facility; many rural do not. It would appear, therefore, that for archery, the urban service areas are somewhat better off.

For shooting facilities, the rural population categories definitely have the advantage. The urban categories, especially Edmonton and Calgary, have extremely small ratios. It is interesting to note that one rural category (4,000-4,999) is completely lacking of this facility among its four service areas.

Accessibility to bowling must be given to the rural portion, even though a number of the categories have no bowling facilities. Only one urban category (30,000 to 35,000) can compare with the generally higher ratios of the rural population categories.

SUMMARY-CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of this part of the report is to set out in summary form the quantitative differences between the availability of urban and rural recreation facilities in Alberta.

The Tables 1 and 2 presented here compare availability to recreation facilities for people in urban and rural service areas. Here, a service area is defined as the area from which a community attracts clientele for the services and facilities which it has to offer. The service provided by most recreation facilities can be considered middle order; i.e., comparable to such things as variety stores, service garages and drug stores, in terms of how far people will travel to make use of the service.

Where service areas have already been delimited by regional planning commissions, these were used. For the other parts of the Province, they were calculated using a standard gravity model with weightings assigned according to the central services offered. This is the procedure used by the Red Deer Regional Planning Commission's study of its Provincial Setting (Appendix IV).

The tables which follow are slightly different from the list presented on Table 3. This difference is due to the fact that the facilities listed in the Tables 1 and 2 are rank ordered solely on the basis of rural-urban differences in rate per thousand availability. Table 3, besides using the facilities per 1000 population ratio, also used a partially subjective component vis a vis the number

of facilities per service area. Of course, this adds another dimension to the classification and therefore results in slight differences in the order of the tables.

Table 1 compares the availability of urban and rural facilities, with urban defined as any service area with a population of 20,000 or greater. This means that the service areas centered on the following cities are included: Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Red D-er, Medicine Hat, Lloydminster, and Camrose. Both the number of facilities and the rate per 1,000 are given. Also included is the absolute and the percentage difference between the two ratios (urban and rural).

Table 2 is basically the same as Table 1, however the urban component is reduced to include only the cities of Edmonton and Calgary. The remainder of the service areas in the Province are, therefore, grouped into the rural category.

The ratios presented in these tables, and hence the percentage differences, must be interpreted with care. The rural service areas, even though they might have fewer facilities, tend to have higher ratios because of their much lower populations, and therefore it could be (and often is) the case that a majority of rural service areas have no facilities whatever. In such a case, the fact that the rural portion of the Province has a 50 or 100 per cent greater availability of a facility does not mean that citizens in every rural service area have adequate access to facilities.

TABLE 1

AVAILABILITY OF RECREATION FACILITIES - RURAL VS URBAN

TYPE OF FACILITY	RURAL Total Rural Population Surveyed: 491,995		URBAN Total Urban Population Surveyed: 1,112,500		Difference In The Rate/1000	Percentage Difference In The Rate/1000*
	No. Facilities	Rate/1000	No. Facilities	Rate/1000		
Parks	134	.27	53	.05	.22	440.0
Shooting	43	.09	23	.02	.07	350.0
Ski Hills	91	.18	42	.04	.14	350.0
Arenas	100	.20	60	.05	.15	300.0
Canoeing & Rowing	2	.004	2	.001	.003	300.0
Golf	828	1.68	662	.60	1.08	180.0
Curling	411	.84	351	.32	.52	162.5
Track	62	.13	59	.05	.08	160.0
Bowling	33	.07	35	.03	.04	133.0
Field	97	.20	100	.09	.11	122.0
Baseball	201	.41	281	.25	.16	64.0
Pool	66	.13	90	.08	.05	62.5
Recreation Centers	17	.03	32	.02	.01	50.0
Softball	849	1.73	1376	1.24	.49	39.5
Playgrounds	436	.89	798	.72	.17	23.6
Archery	6	.01	12	.01	0	0
Tennis	102	.21	247	.22	.01	- 4.7
Outdoor Rinks	111	.23	290	.26	.03	-13.0
Gymnasia	300	.61	790	.71	.1	-16.3
Lawn Bowling	6	.012	16	.014	.002	-16.6
Sportsfields	170	.35	582	.52	.17	-48.5
Auto Racing	11	.02	9	.008	.012	-150.0

* Per cent by which rural availability of facilities exceeds urban.

NOTE: "Urban" includes Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, Lloydminster, Camrose.
"Rural"-remainder of Province surveyed.

TABLE 2

AVAILABILITY OF RECREATION FACILITIES - RURAL VS URBAN

TYPE OF FACILITY	Total Population Surveyed For Province, Excluding Edmonton, Calgary 736,931 No. Facilities	Rate/1000	Total Population Surveyed - Edmonton, Calgary 867,564 No. Facilities	Rate/1000	Difference In The Rate/1000	Percentage Difference In The Rate/1000*
Ski Hill	123	.17	10	.01	.16	1600.0
Shooting	57	.08	9	.01	.07	700.0
Auto Racing	17	.02	3	.003	.017	566.0
Arena	132	.18	28	.03	.15	500.0
Field	152	.21	45	.05	.16	320.0
Golf	1152	1.6	338	.39	1.21	310.2
Parks	147	.2	40	.05	.15	500.0
Recreation Centers	32	.04	17	.01	.03	300.0
Curling	558	.76	204	.24	.52	216.6
Bowling	41	.06	25	.02	.04	200.0
Track	86	.12	35	.04	.08	200.0
Swimming	91	.12	65	.07	.05	71.4
Baseball	279	.38	203	.23	.15	65.2
Canoeing & Rowing	2	.003	2	.002	.001	50.0
Softball	1220	1.7	1005	1.16	.54	46.5
Playgrounds	638	.87	596	.69	.18	26.0
Archery	11	.01	7	.008	.002	25.0
Tennis	164	.22	185	.21	.01	4.7
Lawn Bowling	10	.01	12	.01	0	0
Gymnasia	472	.64	618	.71	.07	-10.9
Outdoor Rinks	172	.23	229	.26	.03	-13.0
Sportsfields	278	.38	474	.55	.17	-44.7

* Per cent by which rural availability of facilities exceeds urban.

In reviewing the distribution of facilities per 1,000 population for both urban and rural service areas, it is obvious that there is a numerical imbalance of facilities favoring rural areas, as shown by the following table:

TABLE 3

Accessibility to Recreation Facilities
(as calculated from the graphs)

SUMMARY

Recreation facilities to which rural access is:

1) better than urban	2) as good as urban	3) not as good as urban
swimming pools	gymnasia	sportsfields
arenas	recreation centers	outdoor rinks
baseball diamonds	tracks	lawn bowling
softball diamonds	fields	archery
parks	ski hills	
playgrounds	tennis courts	
curling (sheets)	canoeing and rowing	
golf (holes)	auto racing track	
shooting		
bowling		

However, it might be appropriate at this point to somewhat temper the magnitude of this apparent imbalance by looking at several other dimensions. For example, it is difficult to determine which facilities were being used to full capacity; however, the study field staff made the following observations:

1. in some instances a rural facility, e.g., a swimming pool, although serving a small population, was open only a limited number of hours per day due to lack of supervisory staff, either volunteer or salaried.

2. although there were large numbers of certain facilities (e.g., ball diamonds) in rural areas, these were not as well maintained and hence not as useful to the public as they should have been;

3. facilities like arenas are more prevalent in rural areas, but in most cases these are not used during the summer because they do not have cement or board surfaces to protect the ice-making equipment;

4. often outdoor rinks could possibly be used for other activities (e.g., tennis) in the summer, but usually this is not the case;

5. gymnasia, in a good many cases, are also used as assembly halls in rural areas; this is not a common practice in urban areas;

6. in rural areas, community halls are in many cases in very poor condition and are not suitable for most activities;

7. it is very difficult to get time for public bowling in urban areas because league bowling places heavy demands on such facilities.

It seems, therefore that the rural areas are not as privileged as the tables seem to indicate. To provide even minimum recreation opportunities to the people, rural communities are often required to build facilities which could provide service to a population of much greater density; yet, their present tax base

cannot adequately support the operation of the facility. This lack of funds often results in poor facility maintenance, poor supervision of activities, and a lack of imagination and innovation in programming. Thus the potential usefulness of the facility to the rural citizen is reduced.

Nevertheless, urban areas do lack facilities in a numeric sense. Yet, where facilities do exist, the level of programming is generally higher and hence use of the facility tends to be maximized not only in terms of both hours per day useage, but also in terms of the variety and sophistication of program offerings.

CONCLUSION

It may be concluded, therefore, that in order to correct rural-urban imbalances, it will be necessary to further develop policy to encourage not only the building of physical structures but also the development of programs to take full advantage of existing and future facilities.

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4. "Service Centres in the Battle River Region of Alberta," Battle River Regional Planning Commission, 1972.

5. "Market Areas and Service Centres," Edmonton Regional Planning Commission, November, 1971.

6. Alberta Waterworks, Sewerage, and Swimming Pools Survey 1971. Department of the Environment, Pollution Control Division, Edmonton.

7. List of Operating Schools in Alberta 1972-73. Department of Education. Operational Research Branch, Edmonton.

APPENDIX "A"

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

SWIMMING POOL	- diving tanks are included on this questionnaire
ARENA	- an enclosed ice rink with either artificial or natural ice (natural ice arenas are usually referred to as "shell" arenas).
BOWLING	- indoor, both 5- and 10-pin.
BASEBALL	- diamond must have 90' base lines and 60'6" from pitcher's mound to batting cage.
SOFTBALL	- diamonds must have 60' base lines and 46' (men) or 40' (women) from pitcher's mound to batting cage.
TENNIS	- 27' (singles)/36' (doubles) by 78' court with top of net 3'6" at top of posts and 3' from top of net to ground at the center.
GOLF	- does not include miniature or par 27.
SPORTSFIELDS	- includes rugby and football, 110 yards x 65 yards; soccer and european field handball, 100-130 yards; field hockey, 100 yards x 50-60 yards; and field lacrosse, 110 yards x 60-70 yards.
TRACK (foot)	- permanently marked lanes and track.
FIELD	- "field" events associated with "track" races such as triple, long, and high jumps, shot put, hammer, discus, javelin.
PLAYGROUND	- children's play area with either traditional, creative or modern equipment.
SHOOTING	- either indoor or outdoor targets, trap or skeet.
OUTDOOR RINK	- outdoor natural ice with either board fence or snowbank mounds. Those rinks which are at least 185' x 85' are classified as "hockey" rinks.
CURLING	- indoor or outdoor.

ART STORE - paintings, etc. for sale.

COFFEE HOUSE - social meeting establishment, like a tavern/lounge with entertainment, but serves coffee.

APPENDIX "B"

WEIGHTING FACTORS FOR SERVICE CENTERS

The calculation of the weighting factors for central places or service centers was based on Map 13 "Geographical Distribution of Selected Establishments for the Exchange of Central Place Services"; Appendix IV, Figure 9, "Accessibility to (Infrastructure) the National, and Regional Primary, Highway Network"; and Table 10 (Score Sheet No. 5) "Administrative Function" from the Red Deer Regional Planning Commission Report - Provincial Setting of the Red Deer Regional Planning Commission Area, December 1972.

WEIGHTING FACTORS FOR SERVICE CENTERS

			Total Weighting Per Community
FORT MCMURRAY	- Airfields (3)	6	
	Hospital	1	
6847	District Court Sittings	1	
	Post Secondary Voc. & Tech.	1	
	Accessibility National-Poor	1	
	Regional-Good	4	
	Incorporated Town	1	
	TOTAL	15	+ 6.8 = 21.8
EDSON	- Hospital	1	
	Commercial Air Field	2	
3818	A.G.T. Toll	2	
	Health Unit HQ	2	
	District Court Sittings	1	
	Accessibility National-Good	4	
	Regional-Good		
	Incorporated Town		
	Special Area & I.D. Dist. Admin.	2	
	TOTAL	18	+ 3.8 = 21.8
HINTON	- Hospital	1	
	Accessibility National-Good	4	
4911	Regional-Good	4	
	Incorporated Town	1	
	TOTAL	10	+ 4.9 = 14.9
PROVOST	- Hospital	1	
	Accessibility National-Poor	1	
1489	Regional-Good	4	
	Incorporated Town	1	
	County & M.D. Admin. Center	4	
	TOTAL	11	+ 1.5 = 12.5
RIMBEY	- Hospital	1	
	Accessibility National-Poor	1	
1450	Regional-Good	4	
	Incorporated Town	1	
	TOTAL	7	+ 1.5 = 8.5
LACOMBE	- Hospital	1	
	Commercial Air Field	2	
3436	Accessibility National-Good	4	
	Regional-Excellent	8	
	Incorporated Town	1	
	County & M.D. Admin.	4	
	TOTAL	20	+ 3.4 = 23.4

SYLVAN LAKE	- Accessibility National-Fair		2	
	Regional-Good		4	
1597	Incorporated Town		1	
		TOTAL	7	+ 1.6 = 8.6
RED DEER	- Hospital		1	
	A.G.T. Toll		2	
27674	Health Unit HQ		2	
	Court House		2	
	College		4	
	Accessibility National-Good		4	
	Regional-Excellent		8	
	County & M.D. Admin.		4	
	Incorporated City		8	
	Admin. Center for Reg. Plan		16	
		TOTAL	51	+ 27.7 = 78.7
ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE	- Hospital		1	
	Accessibility National-Poor		1	
2968	Regional-Good		4	
	Incorporated Town		1	
	Special Area & I.D. Admin.		2	
		TOTAL	9	+ 3.0 = 12.0
INNISFAIL	- Hospital		1	
	Commercial Air Field		2	
2474	Accessibility National-Good		4	
	Regional-Excellent		8	
	Incorporated Town		1	
		TOTAL	16	+ 2.5 = 18.5
OLDS	- Hospital		1	
	Commercial Air Field		2	
3376	District Court Sittings		1	
	Agricultural & Voc. Colleges		2	
	Accessibility National-Good		4	
	Regional-Excellent		8	
	Incorporated Town		1	
		TOTAL	19	+ 3.4 = 22.4
DIDSBURY	- Hospital		1	
	Accessibility National-Good		4	
1821	Regional-Good		4	
	Incorporated		1	
	County & M.D. Admin.		4	
		TOTAL	14	+ 1.8 = 15.8

STETTLER	- Hospital	1		
	Commercial Air Field	2		
4168	A.G.T. Toll	2		
	Health Unit HQ	2		
	District Court	1		
	Accessibility National-Fair	2		
	Regional-Excellent	8		
	Incorporated Town	1		
	County & M.D. Admin.	4		
	TOTAL	23	+ 4.2	= 27.2
CASTOR	- Hospital	1		
	Accessibility National-Poor	1		
1116	Regional-Excellent	8		
	Incorporated Town	1		
	County & M.D. Admin.	4		
	TOTAL	15	+ 1.1	= 16.1
THREE HILLS	- Hospital	1		
	Accessibility National-Poor	1		
1354	Regional-Good	4		
	Incorporated Town	1		
	County & M.D. Admin.	4		
	TOTAL	11	+ 1.4	= 12.4
HANNA	- Hospital	1		
	A.G.T. Toll	2		
2545	Health Unit HQ	2		
	Court House	2		
	Accessibility National-Poor	1		
	Regional-Excellent	8		
	Incorporated Town	1		
	Area & I.D. Admin.	2		
	TOTAL	19	+ 2.5	= 21.5
DRUMHELLER	- Hospital	1		
	Commercial Air Field	2		
5446	A.G.T. Toll Center	2		
	Health Unit HQ	2		
	Court House	2		
	Accessibility National-Poor	1		
	Regional-Good	4		
	Incorporated City	8		
	TOTAL	22	+ 5.4	= 27.4

AIRDRIE	- Incorporated Town		1	(NOT ON CHART)
	Accessibility	National-Good	4	INFERRED
1089		Regional-Good	4	
		TOTAL	9	+ 1.1 = 10.1
COCHRANE	- Incorporated Town		1	(NOT ON CHARTS)
	Accessibility	National-Good	4	INFERRED
1046		Regional-Good	4	
		TOTAL	9	+ 1.0 = 10.0
CANMORE	- Hospital		1	
	Accessibility	National-Good	4	
1538		Regional-Good	4	
	Incorporated Town		1	
		TOTAL	10	+ 1.5 = 11.5
OKOTOKS	- NOT ON CHARTS			
	Incorporated Town		1	
1247	Accessibility	National-Good	4	
		Regional-Good	4	
		TOTAL	9	+ 1.2 = 10.2
BANFF	- Commercial Air Field		2	
	Health Unit HQ		2	
3219	Hospital		1	
	District Court Sittings		1	
	Accessibility	National-Good	4	Based on Canmore
		Regional-Good	4	NOT ON CHARTS
		TOTAL	14	+ 3.2 = 17.2
STRATHMORE	- District Court		1	
	Accessibility	National-Poor	1	Based on Three Hills
1148		Regional-Good	4	NOT ON CHARTS
	Incorporated Town		1	
		TOTAL	7	+ 1.1 = 8.1

CALGARY	- Hospital	1	
	University	16	
403319	Institute of Technology	8	
	Commercial Air Field	2	
	College	4	
	A.G.T. Primary	4	
	Post Secondary	1	
	Post Secondary	1	
	Health Unit HQ	2	
	Court House	2	
	Accessibility National-Excellent	8	
	Regional-Excellent	8	
	Incorporated City	8	
	Special Area & I.D. Admin.	4	
	Admin. Center for Reg. Plan	16	
	TOTAL	87	+ 403.3 = 490.3
BROOKS	- Hospital	1	
	Commercial Air Field	2	
3986	A.G.T. Toll Center	2	
	District Court	2	
	Accessibility National-Good	4	
	Regional-Excellent	8	
	Incorporated Town	1	
	TOTAL	20	+ 4.0 = 24.0
TROCHU	- Hospital	1	
	District Court	1	
731	Accessibility National-Poor	1	(Based on Three Hills)
	Regional-Good	4	
	TOTAL	7	+ .7 = 7.7
JASPER	- Hospital	1	
	Commercial Air Field	2	
2932	Health Unit HQ	2	
	Accessibility National-Good	4	(Based on Hinton)
	Regional-Good	4	NOT ON CHARTS
	TOTAL	13	+ 2.9 = 15.9

MEDICINE HAT	- Hospital	1	
	Commercial Air Field	2	
26518	Court House	2	
	College	4	
	A.G.T. Toll	2	
	Health Unit HQ	2	
	Accessibility National-Good	4	
	Regional-Excellent	8	
	Incorporated City	8	
	Special Area & I.D. Admin.	2	
	Admin. for Reg. Plan	16	
	TOTAL	51	+ 26.5 = 77.5
REDCLIFF	- Commercial Air Field	2	
	Accessibility National-Good	4	(Derived from Medicine
2255	Regional-Excellent	8	Hat. NOT ON CHARTS)
	TOTAL	14	+ 2.3 = 16.3
BOW ISLAND	- Hospital	1	
	Accessibility National-Good	4	
1159	Regional-Good	4	
	Incorporated Town	1	
	TOTAL	10	+ 1.2 = 11.2

PROPORTIONS FOR FOLLOWING CENTERS

Edson/Hinton	21.8/14.9	1.49/1	= 3/2
Hinton/Jasper	14.9/15.9	.93/1	= 1/1
Lacombe/Rimbey	23.4/ 8.5	2.75/1	= 3/1
Rocky Mountain House/Sylvan Lake	12.0/ 8.6	1.39/1	= 7/5
Sylvan Lake/Red Deer	8.6/78.7	.10/1	= 1/10
Red Deer/Lacombe	78.7/23.4	3.36/1	= 3/1
Red Deer/Innisfail	78.7/18.5	4.25/1	= 4/1
Red Deer/Olds	78.7/22.4		4/1
Innisfail/Olds	18.5/22.4	.82/1	= 4/5
Lacombe/Stettler	23.4/27.2	.86/1	= 9/10
Stettler/Castor	27.2/16.1	1.68/1	= 8/5
Castor/Hanna	16.1/21.5	.74/1	= 7/10
Olds/Three Hills	22.4/12.4	1.80/1	= 9/5
Olds/Didsbury	22.4/15.8	1.41/1	= 7/5
Three Hills/Drumheller	12.4/27.4	.45/1	= 1/2
Stettler/Drumheller	27.2/27.4		= 1/1
Didsbury/Airdrie	12.4/10.1	1.22/1	= 6/5
Drumheller/Hanna	27.4/21.5	1.27/1	= 6/5
Brooks/Medicine Hat	24.0/77.5	.30/1	= 1/3
Medicine Hat/Redcliff	77.5/16.3	4.75/1	neg= 24/5
Bow Island/Medicine Hat	11.2/77.5	.14/1	= 1/7
Calgary/Okotoks	490.3/10.2	48.06/1	= 48/1 neg.
Calgary/Cochrane	490.3/10.0	49.03/1	= 49/1 neg.
Calgary/Airdrie	490.3/10.1	48.54/1	= 49/1 neg.

Banff/Canmore	17.7/11.5	1.53/1	= 3/2
Canmore/Cochrane	11.5/10.0	1.15/1	= 6/5
Calgary/Strathmore	490.3/ 8.1	60.5 /1	= 60/1 neg.
Strathmore/Three Hills	8.1/12.4	.65/1	= 7/10
Strathmore/Brooks	8.1/24.0	.33/1	= 3/10
Brooks/Hanna	24.0/21.5	1.11/1	= 11/10
Strathmore/Drumheller	8.1/27.4	1 /3.3	= 1/3

APPENDIX "C"

CALCULATION OF DERIVED SERVICE AREA POPULATIONS

BANFF 3496

Enumeration Area	Population
117-124	3,208
115	263
116	25

BOW ISLAND 5557

Enumeration Area	Population
259	310
258	290
260-261	1,159
262	206
257	320
256	248
255	160
254	329
253	197
252	289
251	140
58	259
57	157
2	25
1	72
52	152
53	140
55	154
56	194
59	568

BRETON 1267

Enumeration Area	Population
216	352
203	359
163	299
202	252
213	5

BROOKS 11164

Enumeration Area	Population
317	398
59	278
60	861
57	304
58	161
62	208
56	298
55	275
61	228
11	358
54	395
53	403
10	317
7	320
213-214	421
215	192
216	254
51	336
52	344
12-19	3,986
8	229
9	328
20	270

CALGARY 421045

Enumeration Area	Population
113	499
102	0
119-120	1,046
112	514
121	513
122	0
62	462
57	345
56	383
69	0
208	596
217	627
269	425
260	254

CALGARY (Continued)

Enumeration Area	Population
102	373
104	758
101	305
71	407
72	414
165	139
151	361
152	359
103	412
803,804, 805	403,319
111	600
110	886
109	749
106	636
105	484
114	376
116	507
154	638
153	339
117	353
118-125	1,089
71	407
72	414
155	139
151	361
107	214
108	342

CANMORE 4553

Enumeration Area	Population
109	195
110-112	1,538
104-105	570
103	13
108	179
114	1,232
106	279
107	547

CASTOR 8008

Enumeration Area	Population
358	225
401	285
402	330
403	265
1	38
404	167
405	199
406	237
207	272
409	267
2	117
10	162
51	166
54	154
53	202
418-419	877
415	273
416	177
417	226
464	296
64	136
61	172
60	273
57	350
62-63	1,166
59	281
58	204
56	241
55	250

COLEMAN 2649

Enumeration Area	Population
23	38
17-19	1,534
13	321
12	533
10	223

DIDSBURY 6848

Enumeration Area	Population
151, 154	41
165	382
164	439
173	186
163	374
161	320
157	309
160	285
172	884
166	206
167	56
168	246
169-171	1,821
159	435
158	432
162	432

DRAYTON VALLEY 13474

Enumeration Area	Population
203	359 (817)
165	167 (817)
167	450 (817)
166	308 (817)
205-209	3,900 (817)
204	444
212	374
206	447
201	565
202	266 (817)
203	380
204	324 (817)
212	419 (817)
215	245 (817)
217	263
455	296
461	191
462, 463, 454	508
358, 451	421
364	165
216	263
214	147 (817)
213	277 (817)
210	353
357	239

DRAYTON VALLEY (Continued)

Enumeration Area	Population
356	411
205	378
222	528
223	386

DRUMHELLER 13268

Enumeration Area	Population
307	136
1	0
463	95
458	251
457	257
454	285
456	224
452	164
461	197
456	280
460	241
459	72
451	256
455	204
462	54
51	274
57	205
59	343
9	517
22	282
6	64
4	85
7	312
5	448
2	205
3	213
10-21	5,446
70	286
65	715
64	308
23	236
8	433
58	180

EDMONTON 447024

Enumeration Area	Population
262-263	1,468
264	600
272	359
265	669
268-271	3,029
401	724
108	375
107	395
106	438
105	281
104	372
201	451
167	267
159	513
160	1,030
170	1,181
199	896
161	380
352	527
351	97
114	269
115	328
116	625
112	626
259	266
260	801
313	491
807	94,410
808	105,904
809	109,725
810	113,015
103	439
102	538
101	688
353	489
355	295
254	386
3	25
1	489
204	358
205	287
206	297
210	563
202	269
208	332
209	552

EDSON 8192

Enumeration Area	Population
255	396
254	947
262-267	3,818
256	342
259	446
257	311
221	369
219	240
218	379
220	441
211	9
251	154
309, 308	272
169	68

FORT CHIPEWYAN 1178

Enumeration Area	Population
465	54
464	1,124

FORT MCMURRAY 7597

Enumeration Area	Population
160	604
161-168	6,847
172	146

FORT SASKATCHEWAN 8374

Enumeration Area	Population
151-158	5,726
166	316
118	435
117	549
119	128
122	303
123	350
251	227
167	267
268, 266	73

HANNA 9830

Enumeration Area	Population
3	190
4	152
5	154
351	210
352	283
353	198
357	235
354	108
355	236
356	302
363-364	929
359	348
360	233
365	220
356	302
362	112
361	155
367	305
366	59
302	182
301	99
303	357
304	141
305	126
411	135
412	193
414	79
309	118
413	163
311	265
312-316	2,545
310	179
308	284
306	233

HIGH RIVER 9759

Enumeration Area	Population
71	5
72	0
70	13
61	344
60	365
53	221
68	140
67	766

HIGH RIVER (Continued)

Enumeration Area	Population
58	216
59	453
64-65	945
54	314
55	534
207	262
214-215	1,247
206	366
202	154
201	268
209-213	2,676
205	323
204	147

HINTON 6008

Enumeration Area	Population
312	222
311	23
268-273	4,911
252, 313	371
310	135
253	346

JASPER 3064

Enumeration Area	Population
301	141
302-307	2,923

LEDUC 12042

Enumeration Area	Population
314	384
315	202
308	483
312	477
316-322	4,000
311	345
255	337
258	215
261	799

LEDUC (Continued)

Enumeration Area	Population
256	247
254	256
217	464
206	447
211	410
210	461
207	274
208	314
201	223
253	210
252	134
251	300
310	358
309	302
307	400

MAYERTHORPE 3979

Enumeration Area	Population
353	272
352	315
506	284
505	182
504	218
351	196
507-508	1,036
355	499
502	282
460	340
458	283
459	72

MEDICINE HAT 33191

Enumeration Area	Population
2	118
1	0
18	180
17	270
16	108
15	259
13	178
268	284
263	209

MEDICINE HAT (Continued)

Enumeration Area	Population
264-267	2,255
201	106
301-324 351-373	26,518
11	216
12	444
10	241
9	189
8	437
7	155
6	283
19	194
4	185
3	362

OLDS 13743

Enumeration Area	Population
51	332
54	234
55-60	3,376
101	312
102	381
107	585
152	138
153	96
111	0
109	264
108	351
110	933
105	374
103	277
53	296
52	409
62	275
63	237
71	560
65	105
64	262
112	180
113	300
156	307
114	198
115	260
402	217
401	233

OLDS (Continued)

Enumeration Area	Population
353	313
158	366
157	393
156	307
155	45
116	238
117	250
118	339

RED DEER 61481

Enumeration Area	Population
112	225
111	289
110	246
107	307
108	319
104	188
106	226
105	219
113-115	1,450
103	326
109	243
101	176
102	342
320	9
368	93
364	329
365	167
361	364
306	660
359	380
362	217
363	253
358	265
367	621
64	262
65	105
67-70	2,474
66	460
201-223	27,673
251-270	
19	383
310	323
311	361

RED DEER (Continued)

Enumeration Area	Population
360	152
361	364
362	217
363	253
367	621
348	57
306	238
308	464
307	450
305	280
312-316	3,436
159	262
160	260
166	247
304	457
317	904
303	255
157	343
359	380
357	40
352	272
354-356	1,597
302	589
162	525
158	365
157	343
351	470
161	339
163	450
301	433
159	314
160	422
169	975
164	677
165	335
167	272
19	383
168	452
155	276
154	399
153	369
166	297
151	326
152	225
66	460
61	281

ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE 9844

Enumeration Area	Population
415-418	2,968
410	487
403	351
405	544
406	384
407	279
157	328
156	4
158	263
160	620
161	24
168	37
163	277
162	330
117	81
159	4
370	339
413	237
412	199
408	352
409	337
411	443
413	237
414	190
116	18
369	16
360	152
404	343

SHERWOOD PARK 16671

Enumeration Area	Population
12-28, 31	14,253
109	703
111	864
110	851

SLAVE LAKE 5011

Enumeration Area	Population
213-214	534
224	286
212	351
211	155

SLAVE LAKE (Continued)

Enumeration Area	Population
205	29
222	96
221	267
210	292
209	242
207	115
208	304
223	38
218-220	2,052
206	47
203	143

ST. ALBERT 14850

Enumeration Area	Population
162	505
356	159
359-373	11,800
404	452
405	531
408	392
407	431
406	312
207	268

STETTLER 12656

Enumeration Area	Population
465	286
467	181
466	226
468	198
16	340
15	266
17	360
18	325
156	331
165	565
161	218
167	365
104	304
118	20
103	275
101	332

STETTLER (Continued)

Enumeration Area	Population
401	180
402	232
110	304
109	367
108	219
107	236
106	181
105	425
111-117	4,168

STONY PLAIN 9433

Enumeration Area	Population
370-371	1,770
267	602
351	336
266	245
352	221
353	275
354	359
372	520
362	288
363	390
369	148
359	603
366	10
362	337
367	8
361	486
454	508
470	431
456	303
414	279
413	239
452	369
412	223
403	483

STRATHMORE 6813

Enumeration Area	Population
252	182
253	248
264	170
255	203
254	172
263	86
268	215
266	588
267	904
259	359
258	227
257	266
261	320
262	367
256	320
265	267
66	377
67	394
68-69	1,148

SWAN HILLS 1381

Enumeration Area	Population
364	5
365, 368	1,376

TOFIELD 1916

Enumeration Area	Population
305	7
252	177
251	230
256-257	924
253	426
255	152

THREE HILLS 7785

Enumeration Area	Population
9	274
6	327
8	415
7	251
12 & 13	739
5	345
14	118
4	92
2	299
3	558
10-11	91
1	471
52	346
60-61	1,262
53	408
156	280
54	285
55	624
63	300
56	300

WHITECOURT 2255

Enumeration Area	Population
356	204
258	228
367	28
370-371	1,281
363	148
354	309
260	22
358	22
368	13

APPENDIX "D"

SERVICE AREAS AND POPULATIONS

Edmonton	446,519
Calgary	421,045
Lethbridge	64,950
Red Deer	61,481
Medicine Hat	33,191
Camrose	31,063
Lloydminster	29,541
Grande Prairie	24,710
Wetaskiwin	18,108
Sherwood Park	16,671
St. Paul	14,955
St. Albert	14,850
Olds	13,743
Peace River	13,601
Drayton Valley	13,474
Drumheller	13,268
Stettler	12,656
Grand Centre	12,641
Leduc	12,042
Brooks	11,164
Vegreville	11,090
Westlock	10,674
Ponoka	10,221
Taber	
Taber	9,970
Rocky Mtn. House	9,844
Hanna	9,830
High River	9,759
Stony Plain	9,433
Wainwright	8,963
Fairview	8,871
Barrhead	8,800
Athabasca	8,545
Pincher Creek	8,460
Fort Saskatchewan	8,374
Edson	8,192
Cardston	8,010
Castor	8,008
Three Hills	7,785
Fort McMurray	7,597
Didsbury	6,848
Strathmore	6,813
Vermilion	6,666
High Prairie	6,661
Lac La Biche	6,639
Hinton	6,008
Fort Macleod	6,000
Vulcan	5,850
Bonnyville	5,631
Bow Island	5,557
Claresholm	5,510
Redwater	5,254
High Level	5,769
Slave Lake	5,011
Smoky Lake	4,789
Two Hills	4,658
Canmore	4,553
Spirit River	4,408
Mayerthorpe	3,979
Provost	3,898
Valleyview	3,849
Beaverlodge	3,838
Banff	3,496
Milk River	3,460
Lamont	3,444
Viking	3,373
Fort Vermilion	3,150
Jasper	3,064
Coleman	2,649
Grande Cache	2,499
Tofield	2,453
Whitecourt	2,255
Swan Hills	1,381
Breton	1,267
Fort Chipewyan	1,178
McLennan	1,157

Claresholm	2,935	
Jasper*	2,932	
Rocky Mountain House	2,968	
Vermilion	2,915	
Barrhead	2,803	
Coaldale	2,798	
Fort Macleod	2,715	
Cardston	2,685	
High River	2,676	
Bonnyville	2,587	
Grande Cache	2,535	- 20
Hanna	2,545	
Innisfail	2,474	
High Prairie	2,354	
Redcliff	2,255	
Fairview	2,109	
Raymond	2,156	
Blairmore	2,037	
Grand Centre	2,088	
Slave Lake	2,052	

Didsbury	1,821	
Athabasca	1,765	
Grimshaw	1,714	
Lac La Biche	1,791	
Stony Plain	1,770	
Valleyview	1,708	
High Level	1,614	
Canmore	1,538	
Coleman	1,534	
Sylvan Lake	1,597	
Devon	1,468	- 36
Morinville	1,475	
Provost	1,489	
Rimbey	1,450	
Cold Lake	1,309	
Swan Hills	1,376	
Three Hills	1,354	
Vulcan	1,384	
Bellevue	1,242	
Fox Creek	1,281	
Magrath	1,215	
Okotoks	1,247	
Redwater	1,287	
Beaverlodge	1,157	
Bow Island	1,159	
Castor	1,116	
Strathmore	1,148	
Viking	1,178	
Airdire	1,089	
Cochrane	1,046	
Manning	1,071	

Mayerthorpe	1,036
McLennan	1,090
Picture Butte	1,008
Vauxhall	1,016
Spirit River	1,091

APPENDIX "E"

INCORPORATED CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES, 1971

Edmonton	438,152	- 2
Calgary	403,319	
Lethbridge	41,217	- 1
Red Deer	27,674	- 2
Medicine Hat	26,518	
Sherwood Park*	14,282	- 3
Grande Prairie	13,079	
St. Albert	11,800	
Camrose	8,673	- 2
Lloydminster**	8,200	
Fort McMurray	6,847	- 2
Wetaskiwin	6,267	
Fort Saskatchewan	5,726	- 3
Drumheller	5,446	
Peace River	5,039	
Hinton	4,911	- 6
Taber	4,765	
Ponoka	4,414	
Stettler	4,168	
St. Paul	4,161	
Leduc	4,000	
Banff*	3,219	- 12
Brooks	3,986	
Drayton Valley	3,900	
Wainwright	3,872	
Edson	3,818	
Vegreville	3,691	
Lacombe	3,436	
Olds	3,376	
Pincher Creek	3,227	
Spruce Grove	3,029	
Westlock	3,246	
Whitecourt	3,202	

* Department of Municipal Affairs "Population of Unincorporated Places of Fifty Persons and Over, Alberta" 1971, 1966, 1961, 1956.

** FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS STUDY LLOYDMINSTER WAS TREATED AS A WHOLE SINCE FACILITIES ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ALBERTA/SASKATCHEWAN BORDER ARE AVAILABLE TO POPULATIONS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE BORDER.